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CHARLES A. KITTLE
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK

PERSONAL

TELEPHONE NUMBER
HANOVER 7865

May 16, 1916

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
Humboldt,
Ariz.

My dear Mr. Colvocoresses:

Mr. E. A. Sealy who claims to own a bond and lease on the Richinbar Mining Co. property, located at Richinbar, Ariz. (which is 10 miles from Cordes post office), was introduced to Mr. Hooley by a prominent firm of lawyers here in town, who desired Mr. Hooley or our Company to look into this property. It is located 15 miles from a railroad, and 29 miles from Humboldt.

The bond and lease calls for a payment of 10% of the net earnings to the owners, the purchase price being \$200,000., payable any time within 25 years.

Mr. Sealy refers to the Bank of Arizona at Prescott. Either Mr. Wells or Mr. Hazelton can speak for him.

He has spent about \$25,000., and wants \$30,000. more for further equipment and development of the property, and for working capital. He has organized a company with \$500,000. capital in \$1. shares. He has 200,000 shares in the treasury, and offers the 200,000 shares as a bonus for a loan of \$30,000., repayable in one year, at 6% interest. He is willing to set aside 25% of the net earnings to repay this loan. He is likewise willing to pool all stock for five years, we to have the right to select two directors, and he and his associates two directors, and the four directors so selected, to select the fifth.

It is a gold property, but he claims that he is beginning to get copper in his lower levels, and that there is much sulphide gold ore which would require to be sent to Humboldt for smelting. It is only a small property, and so close to Humboldt, that both Mr. Hooley and I thought you might, at your earliest convenience, investigate this property, and if it looked good enough, the Company, or Mr. Hooley and myself, or all three, might become interested in it. I am sorry to bother you about this matter, but it is right in line with our desire to expand, and being so close to you I hope you will be able to spare a day and look into the proposition.

With best regards from Mr. Hooley and myself, I remain

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Kittle

S

MAY 20th, 1916

Mr. Chas. A. Kittle,
43 Exchange Place,
New York City.

MINING PROPERTY
Richinbar Mine

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor of the 16th inst., on the above subject, I have some knowledge of the Richinbar property gained entirely from here-say. This mine has been operated, for short intervals, several times in the past and as far as I am able to learn has always and invariably lost money for the parties who operated it. Mr. DeCamp, our superintendent at Blue Bell, told me that his father was superintendent there, for a ~~very~~ short period, but finally left the property, being convinced that it could not be made to pay.

I have seen Mr. Sealy in this vicinity and know something of his methods of operating, which, to say the least, I should consider very amateurish. Mr. Sealy employed for engineer, the most unreliable and generally worthless man in all this district and his foreman was (and still is) a man who was formerly employed under Trengrove at Blue Bell and who may be best characterized by the slang expression of "wind bag." No statement made by either the engineer or foreman could possibly be considered as even approaching accuracy. -

The mine is located in a very inaccessible place and the mill which is on the property is said to be entirely worthless and would probably have to be re-built at considerable expense, but the main trouble, I believe, is that there are absolutely no reserves of commercially valuable ore and (if

Mr. Kittle #2

MAY 20th, 1916

report is correct) it would never pay to re-open the mine, under any circumstances. I have just made inquiry (over the telephone) and am informed from Turkey Creek that there are two or three men down at the Richinbar, said to be un-watering the property, and it is my intention, if the weather permits, to have Mr. Smith go down there in the next two or three days and see for himself what the conditions are. If he finds the proposition, in any way, attractive, I will follow his trip up with a personal visit, but the general reputation of this property among reliable men is so very bad that I expect Mr. Smith's report to be entirely adverse and I strongly urge that neither Mr. Hooley, nor yourself, should take any action in this matter until you hear from me again and more definitely on the subject.

If the Richinbar were an attractive property, it would certainly be in line with our policy to assist in its development and I can assure you that we are keeping continuously on the watch for promising prospects and I am only too glad to thoroughly investigate any opening of this kind as I feel that it is for the best interests of this Company that we should keep thoroughly posted on the surrounding country; and, we must expect to investigate a great many worthless properties in order that we may eventually secure one or two good ones. -

Yours very truly,

GMC

m

General Manager.

Thanks for your wire RE April results; I surely appreciated it.

(2)

Mr. F. Le Camp was familiar with this
mine of which his father was once Supt. &
he did not think well of it.

In 1916 an ^{unsuccessful} attempt was made to
operate by a man named Sealy.

In 1932 or 33 another crowd took an
option but dropped it before the ~~the~~ last company
took over.

I have heard the Rosalie claim
which adjoins the Richman well spoken of
& it seems possible that small ^{scale} operations
could ^{still} be profitably undertaken here.

and possibly the balling-up of the charge would not prohibit its use. Watson visited the Riverside plant (dry process) and paid considerable attention to the structural details and methods of operation of the kilns. The Victorville plant (wet process) he did not visit as it would have delayed him three days he states. He had quite a talk on the matter with the W.P. people, including Schmidt and Hoyerendorf. Figured for the 75 foot kiln the tractors must be quite sizable - 128 1/2 inch tubes; you will recall that our present tractors are 80 tubes to a trailer so that the new one would be 50% larger, which I had not expected. The W.P. people think we should give very serious consideration to the advisability of using the wet process.

White has just telephoned that he has another break on his light track cable at a point that has never given trouble before.

The Nieu buckets were sent to the Buffalo Customs Broker with request to forward to Morin. Traylor on We have figures from Traylor on a lead furnace of 750 tons capacity. \$15,000 at factory - freight about \$3000

RICHINBAR MINE

From U.S.G.S. - Bulletin 782. Page 157.

Though not in the Black Canyon district, the Richinbar Mine, on Agua Fria River, is appropriately described here. It seems to be one of the best of the pre-Cambrian veins; and much work has been done on it. The mine is at an altitude of 3,500 feet on the brink of the Agua Fria Canyon, 4 miles east of Bumblebee. The vein crops out in granite at the edge of a basaltic mesa, and from the property a beautiful view is obtained across the abrupt trench of the river, 1000 feet deep, far to the east across similar basaltic flows. At present the mine is idle. The owners are Merriweather & Brodenax, of Kansas City, Mo.,. Some of the following information was obtained from Mr. E. M. Walker, of Mayer, who worked in the mine.

There are two parallel veins at the Richinbar, striking north and dipping steeply to the west. The shaft is 480 feet deep and vertical; there are no deep tunnels from the canyon, but the vein is said to be traceable southward across the canyon. All levels from the shaft are extended northward. At its best in the stope the vein is 30 feet wide; this is said to be at a depth of 140 feet. A 20-stamp mill provides for the reduction of the ore. This mine has been worked by three different companies. Five years ago it was unwatered and retimbered. No information is available as to the total production, but it is evident that much ore has been milled. It is reported that from 1905 to 1908 about 8,000 tons of ore containing about \$6 in gold to the ton and a little silver was mined.

The ore occurs in irregular vertical shoots and consists of coarse massive quartz with some chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. A thin section shows that the large quartz grains in the ore are crushed; dark-green fine-grained aggregates associated with the sulphides prove to consist of minute prisms of blue, brown, or colorless tourmaline.

The gold is said to be free in the oxidized zone; below this zone the ore is not so easily reduced.

M A Y
23
1932

Mr. Frank M. Leonard,
Lake Shore Mine, - Box 527,
Casa Grande, Arizona.

Re: Richinbar Mine.

Dear Mr. Leonard,

I have yours of the 21st and was very pleased to hear from you. In regard to the Richinbar, you will find a ^{short} ~~joint~~ description of this property on page 127 of U.S.G.S. Bulletin 782, which I quote on a separate page. The investigation of this property by W. Lindgren was, I believe, made in 1922.

While I was at Humboldt, the Richinbar was frequently mentioned and W. V. DeCamp was personally familiar with the property since his Father had tried to operate it at one time, but I understand with no success and DeCamp was not at all favorable. In 1916 the property was presented to our New York Officials by some promoters who claim ^u to have spent \$25,000 in opening it up and required an additional \$30,000 for further equipment and development. I sent out one of our Engineers to make a very brief examination and his report was entirely unfavorable and of the five samples which he took in different places only one showed commercial values, namely \$7.20 gold. Richer ore occurs in comparatively small pockets and no large tonnage of pay material was available for sampling at that time.

In 1922 the mine was reopened by the Quaker Gold Mines Company who seem to have spent some money without obtaining any re-

Mr. Frank M. Leonard,

-2.

5/23/32

turn and I believe that others have attempted to operate since that date, altho I have no records of any subsequent operations.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you anything very favorable and the history of this mine is certainly unsatisfactory, but of course there are possibilities that good material has been overlooked and that leasers or others might be able to make it pay. I would certainly advise anyone against risking money on such a venture unless and until they had made a very thorough examination and satisfied themselves as to the actual facts.

In close proximity to the Richinbar there was another Mine, the name of which I forget, but it was something like the Eller^a or Estelle and while I never had this property examined, I recall meeting a man who said that he had been Superintendent of its last operations sometime prior to 1910 and that some really good ore was left in the lower levels of this property. Should your friends investigate the Richinbar it might pay them to look into this mine also.

I can realize that things must be pretty quiet around Case Grande, but am glad to learn that your grandson continues to thrive.

We are just marking time at Meteor Crater as far as exploration is concerned, because the prevalent depression makes it impossible for me to secure the necessary money to continue this in a proper manner, but meanwhile we are capitalizing to some extent the Tourist Trade and I am also trying to put on the market as a scouring powder some of the fine white sand which is found there in great quantities. We call this material STAR DUST and believe it will scour or clean in competition with any of the other similar materials which may be purchased. Personal regards to yourself and family,

Sincerely, L. H. C.

Copied
File
Black Canyon
Humboldt Ariz. May 31, 1916

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses, General Manager,
Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company,
Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

RICHINBAR MINE

I beg to submit the following brief report
on the Richinbar property which I visited on May 22nd, 1916,
in accordance with ^{your} instructions from you.

LOCATION:

In Yavapai County, Arizona, 20-miles south-southeast of the town of Mayer and 14-miles south-southeast of Cordes station on the Prescott & Eastern Branch of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, which is the nearest shipping point. The mine is on the right bank of the Agua Fria River, some 300-feet above the river bed.

ORE OCCURRENCE:

The ore occurs as a quartz vein in a fissure in granite gneiss and carries gold and silver associated with ^{iron} pyrite and its alteration products. The fissure has been followed on the first level for some 500-feet in which length the quartz filling in three places widens into lenticular bodies of sufficient size to warrant attention, these shoots varying in width from three to eleven feet and in length from thirty feet to over 100 feet and none appears to have bottomed at the depth reached by the workings.

EQUIPMENT:

The property is fairly well equipped for operating; the machinery, altho of old type, appears to have been little used and well cared for in its idleness. It comprises a 22 HP Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine connected to the hoist; a two-drill compressor; a 100 HP Fairbanks-Morse Engine belted to a 150 KW Westinghouse generator to supply current for operating the mill and pumping water from the

May 31, 1916

river for the mill which is on the level of the collar of the Zike shaft, - the working shaft. In the mill are a 100-ton ^{per day} capacity Blake breaker connected to a 15 HP Crocker motor; 20 - 850 lb. stamps connected to a 50 HP Crocker motor; 10 vanners driven by a 15 HP Crocker motor. There are tanks for cyaniding, but the mill was never operated as a cyanide mill.

WORKINGS:

The property is opened by four vertical shafts spaced along the strike at distances of 125 feet to 190 feet. The vein strikes in general N. 10° E magnetic and its dip is about vertical. The Zike shaft, the only one of present importance is equipped with a cage and gasoline hoist. It is said that Mr. Sealy, who holds the property under option, has expended \$20,000.00 on it in the past year, but I understand that he has done no new work, but has only re-timbered the Zike shaft and enlarged it without reason at great expense.

The first level comprises over 600 feet of drifting and cross-cutting and some stoping; (see blue-print attached). Sample No. 1, taken across eight feet of ore, twenty feet above the level in the south face of the first stope from the Zike shaft, assayed Gold .10 oz; silver .86 oz. ^(total value 2.60) Sample No. 2, across an eleven foot width in the cross-cut near the Gillett shaft, assayed Gold .12 oz; silver .08 oz. ^(value 2.40) The workings are all open to inspection; the walls of the stopes have stood splendidly in the years since they were worked, the only thing caved being the timbers with which some of the stopes were square set.

On the 2nd and 3rd levels, shoots 1 and 2 from the Zike shaft come closely together and make nice lenses so far as size is concerned, averaging combined about five feet wide for a length of 200-feet. Values, however, are sadly lacking; sample No. 3, a grab of the broken ore in the first shoot on the second level showed Gold .36 oz per ton;

RICHINBAR MINE REPORT (3)

May 31, 1916

Silver .20 oz. per ton; Sample No. 4, a grab of the broken ore in the second stope north from the shaft on the second level gave, Gold .08 oz per ton, Silver trace. Sample No. 5, a grab of the broken ore in the second stope north from the shaft on the third level, assayed Gold .06 oz. per ton; Silver .10 oz. per ton.

The character of the ore on the third level is the same as on the first; a composite of the five samples taken contained Insoluble 88.8%; Sulphur, trace. There is no copper in the ore. The fourth level was not easily accessible and was not visited as the shaft was only timbered thirty feet below the third level. I was told that the only work done on the fourth level was 125 feet of drifting which proved number one shoot to be 60 feet long. The character of the ore was said to be the same.

CONCLUSIONS:

I consider the property to be entirely unsuited to profitable operation. The ore exposed has a gross value of about \$2.50 per ton and the working costs and metal losses I should estimate at \$8.00 per ton without including a further allowance to return the capital required to fit the mill for economical operations. It would probably necessitate \$10.00 ore to break even under the conditions existing at the Richinbar.

Very Respectfully,

E. S. Smith

S/m

Richinbar mine

Clayton, New Mex. September 4th, 1927

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses,
General Manager, S.W. Metals Co.,
Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

Am in receipt of your valued favor under date of August 30, 1927, together with clipping from the Journal Miner.

Assure you that the clipping concerning the old Richinbar mine is indeed interesting. I note that they are to drive a 2000 foot cross-cut tunnel which will cut the vein at a considerable depth. Strange to relate, but that is precisely the work that I recommended Mr. Meriwether, "then president" of the Richinbar Co. to do in 1906 when I was Superintendent of the property. I wish them luck in their undertaking and wish to thank you kindly for remembering me.

Do not know what condition the Rosalie property is in at present, believe there was considerable work done there after I severed my connection with them as Superintendent in the fall of 1907 if memory serves me rightly, but they had some very high-grade copper ore at that time.

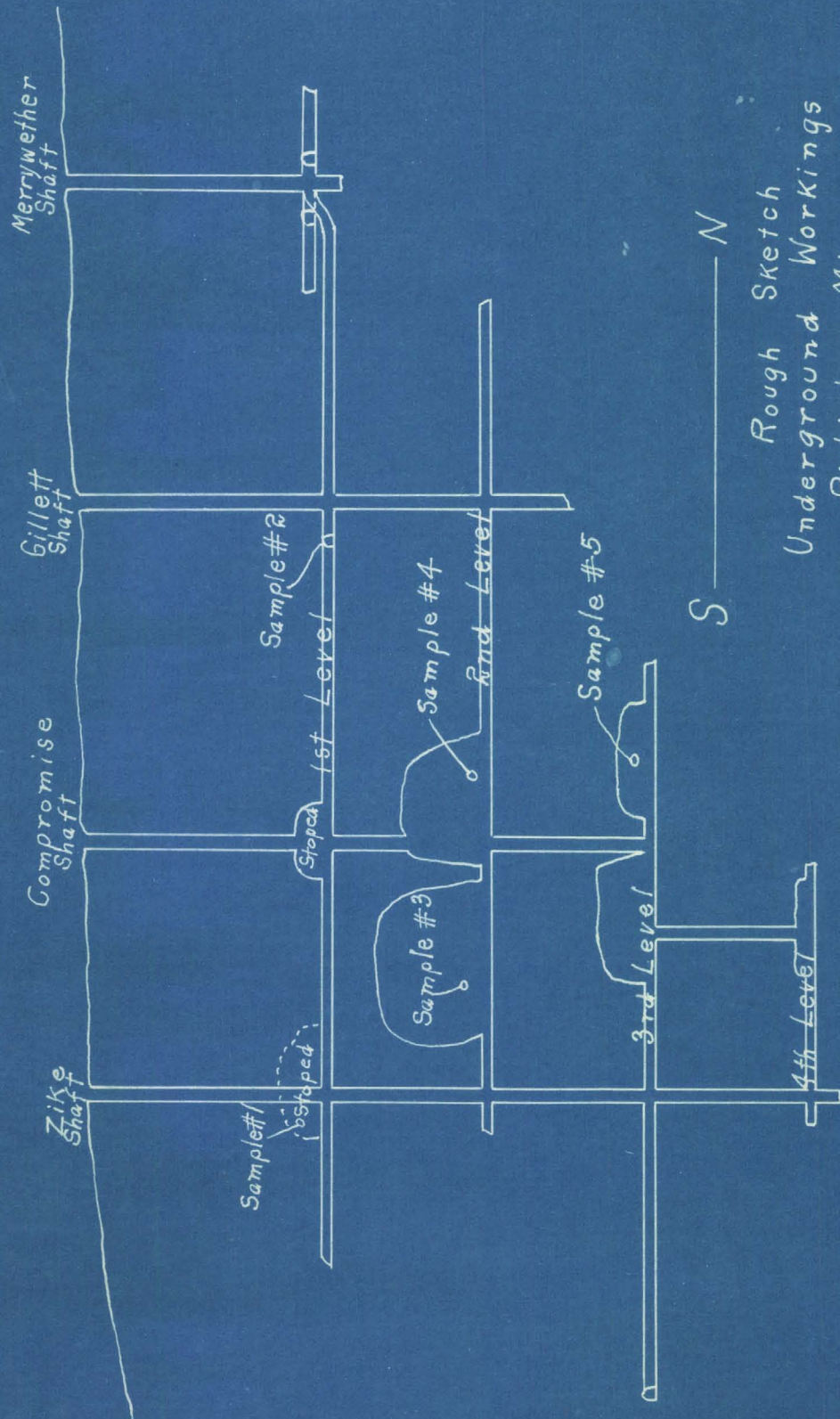
Have been negotiating for a mine in this state, some 150 miles distant from Clayton, and believe will close the deal within a few days, this negotiation has taken me more than a year, we have something in the neighborhood of 13,000 tons of ore in sight of very good value and should develop into a wonderfully good property.

Surely, if chance to visit Arizona, shall be only too glad to look you up.

Again thanking you kindly for the information, I am

Cordially yours,

V. Grace



Rough Sketch
Underground Workings
Richinbar Mine
Scale 100 ft. = 1 inch
May 30, 1916. Ed Smith

Key to Samples					Composite Insoluble 88.8% Sulphur Trace
No.	Width	Au Oz.	Ag Oz.		
1	Face 8 ft.	0.10	0.86		
2	11 ft.	0.12	0.08		
3	Grab of Muck 4'	0.36	0.20		
4	Grab of Muck 5'	0.08	Trace		
5	Grab of Muck 6'	0.06	0.10		

J. Mc.
NOTE RE RICHINBAR MINE 9/18/36
A

Interview with Wm. F. Boericke of the U.S. Security Exchange Commission.

Company headed by a man named Hamilton. Have a good surface plant and excellent little mill.

Have spent about \$250,000 and have produced concentrates to the value of about \$100,000 but operating costs have been about \$140,000.

Have now applied for permission to sell additional stock and all directors and officials have signed sworn statement to the effect that they have blocked out 125,000 tons of pay ore which does not seem to agree with record that mill has been working to only about 25% of its capacity and that everyone who has visited the property feels that they have always been working from hand to mouth with practically no more reserve to draw from.

Mine has been examined about ten months ago by Carl Barth of Prescott who made a good and conservative report and could not estimate any substantial tonnage of ore.

Boericke is now going to make an examination and also advise the S.E.C. as to the action which they should take in respect to this new application.

608,37

Mine closed down in 1937, presumably

because they have not all permitted to sell additional

stock.

~~The Property seems to have some~~

~~prohibitions if well managed & capital ^{investment} expense~~

~~kept within reasonable limits.~~